

CANFIELD TO RUN PARIS CLUB

HE ACCEPTS THE PRINCE'S OFFER OF \$30,000 SALARY.

International Gambling Club of 10,000 Patrons Proposed and Prince Bariatinsky of Russia Makes the Offer.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—On behalf of 10,000 gentlemen, nobles and a few monarchs, Prince Bariatinsky of Russia has offered to Richard A. Canfield the management of the Maison LaFitte in Paris, hard by the Seine, to be run as a club for gentlemen gamblers of Europe and America. The proposition was first declined, for reasons that will appear later, but at the request of the man who made it it was taken under advisement and it is still being considered by Mr. Canfield.

The offer was made to Canfield at Claridge's Hotel in London last spring and was renewed a few days ago. The facts concerning it came out at a dinner given by Canfield last evening to four friends from New York. One of the guests was a well-known lawyer, another was an architect of prominence and the fourth was an art critic. During the dinner one of the party who was in London when the proposition was made asked Canfield to tell the story. He did so, and the lawyer of the party told it to THE SUN correspondent to-night.

Nearly a year ago, Bariatinsky, who is a son of one of the great families in Russia, was at Monte Carlo. With him was Prince Murat, a descendant of Napoleon's famous General, who is at the head of the Jockey Club of France. The Casino was crowded, and both Princes had been shouldered and jostled a good bit in their play at roulette.

Going out of the place, Bariatinsky remarked that there would be much more sport in the game could the play be carried on in a club whose membership should be limited and exclusive. Murat agreed and casually remarked that the beautiful and historic Maison LaFitte, the home for years of the Princes of Orleans, and whose interior appointments to-day are practically the same as they were in the days of the Empire, would be the ideal place for such a club.

Bariatinsky became enthusiastic and declared that he would see what could be done in the way of forming a club. He talked of the scheme to some of the leading men in France and then went to London. In both capitals the idea was received with enthusiasm. Finally he returned to St. Petersburg and he saw at once that there would be no difficulty in getting enough members to represent Russia. The trouble seemed to be, in fact, that there were too many who desired membership. Finally last evening there was a conference in London. The scheme crystallized into the choosing of an international committee to arrange the details. Bariatinsky represented Russia; Lord Marcus Beresford, England; Prince Murat, France; two members of the nobility, Germany; and a millionaire interested in corporations, the United States.

An option on the Maison LaFitte was obtained, and then the prime movers cast about for a man to run the club and its business. It was known that Canfield was in London. Somebody suggested his name (it is said that it was Prince Hatzfeld, who married the stepdaughter of the late C. P. Huntington), and Bariatinsky was authorized to make the offer.

The Russian called at Claridge's and made the following proposition: Canfield to buy the Maison LaFitte and the eight acres of ground surrounding it for \$120,000; to fit up the place for the purpose intended and open it.

The committee, on its part, would guarantee him 10,000 members, selected by the committee, and all the profits of the club, including the games, which, of course, Canfield was to back; besides this, a salary of \$30,000 a year as proprietary manager was guaranteed.

After the proposition, Canfield, according to the lawyer's story, said:

"Prince Bariatinsky, I appreciate your offer. It is the most flattering one ever made to a professional gambler, but I fear that you do not know the person to whom you are making it. I am charged at this very time by the chief prosecuting officer of New York with being a fugitive from justice, and more than that, with being a thief and the meanest kind of a swindler."

"I do not see my way clear to accepting your offer, anyway, but I will consider it. In the meantime, I ask you to thoroughly inform yourself about me and come to see me a week from to-day. I suggest that you or some of your friends come to New York and ask any reputable person there who knows me a few questions."

According to the story, Bariatinsky replied:

"We have heard about your experiences in New York and we have drawn our own conclusions. Having done so, we make you the offer. However, I will give you a week in which to consider it."

The Russian returned in a week and Canfield said to him:

"You remember that I told you that I had been accused, among other things, of being a fugitive from justice. Since I have been in London I have been informed that I have been indicted for maintaining a gambling house. I must return to New York and face the charge. Therefore I must decline your offer. However, when I get home I will try to find a man whom I can recommend to you."

The Russian replied that the offer had been made to Canfield and that the committee did not care to have Mr. Canfield recommend somebody else, whereupon, as THE SUN man gets the story, Canfield said:

"I have a property in Saratoga that represents a large expenditure of money. I see no prospect, at present, of getting rid of it at anything like what it cost me. If I can do so and if the trial of my case results as I confidently believe it will, I would be then in a position to accept your offer."

The Prince said that he could give no assurance of its renewal in the future, but he would let Canfield know if the proposition was revived. Not long ago Canfield learned that the trial of his case would be held at Saratoga. He is more inclined to a favorable consideration of the proposition now than he was last spring.

Canfield is very fond of Saratoga, and he appreciates the things that have been done for him here. Therefore, his friends say, he will never dispose of his property here to any man or company of men who would not be acceptable to the people of this village.

DEAD IN BLAZING SUBWAY TRAIN?

Fire on Paris Underground Road May Cost Many Lives.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—In consequence of a short circuit a train on the Metropolitan Underground Railway caught fire this evening between the Couronnes and Menilmontant stations.

The driver of the following train saw the one in front of him a mass of roaring flames. The volume of smoke compelled the officials and waiting passengers at the Menilmontant station to rush upstairs.

A train coming in the opposite direction from the burning train on the other track had to retreat. The Paris fire brigade and military poured water down the tunnel, but owing to the density of the smoke the firemen were unable to descend.

Until the smoke clears out of the tunnel it will be impossible to tell if there was serious loss of life.

N. Y. FIRMS TO INVAD LONDON.

After Sites for Skyscrapers on the New King's Way.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Morning Advertiser announces that, at the public auction of building sites in King's Way, which will be the finest boulevard in London, joining Holborn and the Strand, New York real estate brokers will be among the chief bidders.

One of them, the paper adds, wants a corner site for a big American office building, from twelve to sixteen stories high, with six elevators.

Other Americans are said to be anxious for sites, including John Wanamaker and the Siegel-Cooper Company.

RUSSIANS DEFY ARMED TROOPS.

Mob of Strikers Fired On and Many Killed—Disorder Spreading.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The social revolt in south Russia continues to spread, and is everywhere taking the shape of strike riots on a great scale.

Despatches just received from Nicolaief tell of a fight between 10,000 strikers and a large military force from Odessa. The strikers were ordered to disperse, with the alternative of having ball cartridges fired at them.

They refused, and volleys were fired straight into the mob. Twenty persons were killed and hundreds wounded. Cosacks were then ordered to charge the strikers. They rode up and down through them, injuring many.

This occurred on Aug. 5, but the strike is still maintained, and the town is in a state of anarchy. The central administrations in industrial towns over a great area are completely at a loss to know how to deal with the present labor rising, which is undoubtedly the best organized and the most dangerous that the Russian bureaucracy has ever had to handle.

The general strike at Odessa marks a new era in the economic history of the nation. The tramway employees there have resumed work on the appointment of a commission by the Governor to consider their grievances. The steamship companies, it is believed, will take a similar course.

The correspondent of the Times at Kieff estimates the number of strikers in south Russia during the past month at 500,000. Three million persons were dependent upon them for food.

The Times also has a report that a number of soldiers were tried in July by a military court at Moscow for revolutionary agitation in the army. Two of them were sentenced to loss of their civil rights, two were exiled to Siberia and one was degraded to the ranks.

Several sailors and non-commissioned officers of the fleet are now confined in the preventive prison at St. Petersburg, charged with possessing forbidden literature while serving on the imperial yacht Standart and discussing politics with fellow sailors.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Kieff gives details of the massacre there Friday, when the Cosacks drove many of the riotous strikers into the river, including women and children.

Sixty persons were killed and a hundred seriously injured. Two days previously the railway men, mechanics and bakers joined the strike.

FAVOR THE CANAL TREATY.

Majority of Colombian Senators Now Said to Be for Ratification.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

COLON, Aug. 10.—A rumor reaches here from Bogota that a majority of the Senate now favors the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty. Further developments are expected daily.

El Porvenir of Cartagena publishes a statement from ex-Gov. Velez showing the starving condition of the troops at Rio Hacha.

WORLD-WIDE WHEAT TRUST?

American Farmers Said to Have Proposed the Plan to Russia.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Daily Mail prints a statement from Warsaw, dated Aug. 7, to the effect that an American association, stated to number 38,000 farmers, has asked the Russian Government for financial and agricultural assistance to raise current prices of agricultural products, especially wheat.

It is said that the association purposes to establish a grand union of wheat growers, embracing agricultural organizations in the United States, Russia, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Canada and British India, which will annually fix the minimum selling prices.

The Mail's correspondent adds that in view of the apparent abundance of trusts in the part of M. Witte, Minister of Finance, it is very doubtful if he will accede to the request.

END ALL RAILROAD STRIKES?

ESTIMATED EFFECT OF THIS POST OFFICE PLAN.

Decision Announced to Make Practically Every Train in the United States a Mail Train—Trainmen to Be Auxiliary Employees of the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Postmaster-General Payne decided to-day to issue an order which will have the effect of making practically every railroad train in the United States a mail train and of placing the railroads in their entirety under the protection of the United States Government. Incidentally this will obviate the possibility of interference with interstate commerce and passenger traffic by strikers, as in times past.

The proposed step will be accomplished by commissioning railroad conductors, baggage masters or other trainmen, wherever desired, as employees of the United States Postal Service and empowering them to handle the desired class of mails.

Postmaster-General Payne and Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger have had the matter under consideration for several months. The agitation, however, which really led to the adoption of the new policy has been growing for several years and, like so many other important steps taken by the Post Office Department of late years, is a result of the tremendous growth of the rural free delivery service.

It has been known by the officials of the Post Office Department for some time that the rural service has resulted in more than quadrupling the mail circulation of newspapers throughout the country, and this in a period of less than six years. So when, months ago, protests began to be received at the Department from all over the country regarding the inefficiency of the mail train service, officials of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's Office, which has jurisdiction over the Railway Mail Service, endeavored to devise some means of relief.

After long consideration, however, it was thought impossible to arrange any plan which would prove satisfactory to the Government, the railroads, the publishers of newspapers and the millions of subscribers.

The fact that the Government requires all mails to pass through post offices and handles them only in sealed pouches was the greatest drawback to the quick service desired, and in fact, to the sending of United States mails on any but mail trains.

The officials of the Postal Service positively refused to enter into any agreement whereby they would be responsible for mails not carried in closed pouches and by sworn employees of the Postal Service. The matter hung fire for some time until Mr. Shallenberger gave it his personal consideration and devised the present plan.

The policy adopted by the Government is really an amplification of a system which has been in use for some time by the publishers of papers who serve subscribers on rural free delivery routes reached by mail train facilities necessarily limited. It has been the custom of these publishers to intrust bundles of papers to trainmen on trains which did not carry the United States mails, with instructions to throw them off at certain places. This system, however, has been very unsatisfactory.

Now the Government will make itself responsible for the proper carriage and delivery of these newspaper mails, and to this end will commission and pay a salary to trainmen over and above the compensation received by them for their regular work.

In putting into effect this far-reaching policy each case where additional facilities are sought will be considered separately; that is, when a request for additional mail train facilities is received at the Department an employee of the Railway Mail Service will be assigned to the case, who will attend to the preliminaries leading up to the commissioning of the trainmen as employees of the Postal Service, and of arranging the train schedules.

Any train—passenger or freight—will be empowered to carry the mails, and the United States will hold itself responsible for their delivery.

This means that in case of a strike every train which carries the mails will be just as much under the authority and protection of the Federal Government as the through and local mail trains which run on a regular daily schedule.

And it can be stated that when all arrangements have been made and the plans of the Department have been put fully into effect there will be very few trains which are not either regular or "special" mail trains.

In case of interference with any one of these "special" trains during a strike or mob violence, the United States, under the statutes, affords it the same protection by Federal troops if necessary that has been and will be given to the regular mail trains.

There are some preliminaries still to be arranged with the railroads, but there is not the slightest reason for doubt that the various systems will gladly avail themselves of the privilege extended to them of securing almost absolute immunity from mob violence by Federal protection.

The Government will be permitted to settle upon the salary to be paid to trainmen for their services. It is very probable that at the coming session of Congress Postmaster-General Payne will ask for a special appropriation to pay the salaries of these special employees of the Postal Service.

Until such time, however, trainmen employed by the Government will be paid out of the general fund of the Railway Mail Service, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General having sufficient authority under the law.

Labor men of Washington whose views were obtainable to-night would not speak for publication of the newly adopted policy, but they almost unanimously spoke with deep disgust of the "underground" methods employed to battle with an improbable contingency.

That the Post Office Department officials do not consider a railroad strike as such an improbable contingency was shown by the satisfaction expressed by employees of the Postal Service in Washington who are acquainted with the plans of the Postmaster-General and his Second Assistant.

It is further believed that, aside from the most prominent features of the plan mentioned above, the special mail-train scheme will have the effect of even further multiplying the circulation of newspapers in the United States. The policy will be put into effect almost immediately.

NOT TO COMMEND GEN. MILES.

Report From President's Home Town Says No Action Will Be Taken.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—It was reported here to-night, unofficially, that the Administration has no intention of issuing a commendatory letter to Gen. Miles similar to that which was issued by President Cleveland upon the retirement of Gen. Schofield. The report could not be confirmed, but those who are in a position to know say that the President undoubtedly will not take any such action now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Root made a positive denial this afternoon of the statement that he had recommended to the President that a complimentary order be issued in connection with the retirement of Gen. Miles and that the President had vetoed the suggestion.

He said that the subject of Gen. Miles' retirement was not mentioned on the occasion of his visit to Oyster Bay, and that there was no thought of issuing anything but the usual formal announcement.

Comment was made to-day by friends of Gen. Miles on the fact that, notwithstanding the army regulations against the granting of orders of commendation, such orders were issued in the case of Gen. Merritt, Gen. Brooke and Gen. Otis.

The explanation made at the War Department is that these officers were retired from an immediate active service in the field, which made it proper to call attention to their services.

PRESIDENT TRIES TO KEEP ROOT

Wants Him to Stay in the Cabinet Until 1905.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The report sent out from Washington to-day that Secretary Root will resign from the Cabinet at the end of the current year and will be succeeded by Gov. Taft of the Philippines is denied by high authority. It was learned to-night that nothing definite is settled about Mr. Root's retirement or about a successor to him.

President Roosevelt, it was announced to-night, ever since the possibility of Mr. Root's resignation was suggested, has hoped, and still hopes, to have him continue as Secretary of War for a long time, certainly through the winter and probably for a longer period. The President, it is said, is urging him strongly, with good chances of success, to remain until 1905.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Early last fall Secretary Root determined to retire at the close of the following session of Congress, but decided not to do so in view of the President's urgent wish that he be a member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal. Meanwhile, all the really important work in connection with the General Staff and other army reforms was mapped out and nothing now remains to be done but to put the system in operation. This will be formally done Aug. 15, a few days before Secretary Root leaves for London.

The work of putting the General Staff in shape will come under the direction of Gen. Oliver, who will return here Sept. 1, to assume his duties as Assistant Secretary of War and will continue at the head of the War Department during Secretary Root's absence in Europe.

The familiarity of Gov. Taft with affairs in the Philippines has led to the suggestion that he may succeed Mr. Root as Secretary of War. The story went to the point to-day that Mr. Root would retire on his return from Europe, but this was not confirmed by Mr. Root himself.

CUBAN DUEL—WAX BULLETS.

Lawyer and General "Fight"—Naturally, No One Hurt.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—A duel was fought to-day between a lawyer and a revolutionary General. Pistols were used. Each combatant had three shots, but neither was hurt.

It is understood that the pistols were loaded with wax bullets. The trouble arose over the alleged rising of insurgents. The lawyer championed the Government, and the General the revolutionaries.

FOUGHT WITH A SHARK.

A. W. Tibbets Lost a Finger Before He Clubbed the Fish to Death.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 10.—A. W. Tibbets of this city to-day captured a shark seven feet long in a net just off Woodmont, seven miles west of this city. He had a lively battle with the fish, which bit off one finger and lacerated his hand before he killed it with a club. The shark weighed 150 pounds.

DOCTOR THREW AWAY HER DOG.

One of Anna Held's Fencing Girls Has a Bad Time in an Ambulance.

Pauline Foster, who was one of the fencing girls in Anna Held's "Little Duchess" last season, was taken to Bellevue last night from a theatrical boarding house at 110 West Thirtieth street, suffering from alcoholism and hysteria.

When Dr. Palmer got to the boarding house with screaming and making a great fuss, he tried in vain to get her to go with him until he spied her Japanese poodle and tossed it into the ambulance. She followed quite willingly then, and when the doctor had made sure that she couldn't leap out again he put the dog overboard and drove away.

The ejection of the dog started the girl raving and fighting once more and it was not until the doctor had called a cab to keep her in the wagon until they reached the hospital. She called "Charlie" all the way, and kept up the cry until a half hour at the hospital.

Miss Foster, according to her landlady, came to the boarding house a few days ago, saying that her sweetheart had deserted her for another woman. She began to drink hard and last night's attack was the outcome.

SUITS AGAINST DAVID LAMAR.

Painter, Plumber and Machinery Man Want Banker's Money.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—Before Justice P. Hall Packer went to-day three suits were begun against David Lamar. The parties to the suits are John Lindsay, who wants his money for painting the Lamar country seat, on Rumson, which is described as the best of a property on Wednesday of next week; E. S. Nesbitt, a plumber, for work done at the cottage; and M. J. Beutell, for repairs to machinery.

Lamar is in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Lamar is supposed to be in the mountains, and the naked rafter was soon broken and in homeward flight.

DRAW SAVINGS TO BUY STOCKS

SMALL INVESTORS STRIPPING SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

Officials of Several Savings Banks Have Been Noting These Withdrawals for Three Weeks—Aggregate of Many Withdrawals Is a Very Large Amount.

During the last few weeks—in fact, since the uncertain conditions in Wall Street drove the price of stocks down below where they have been, in many instances, for years—a very large amount of money has been withdrawn from the savings banks of this city, in almost every case the drafts being by steady depositors, known to the officials of the banks to be in no immediate need of the large amounts they have taken out. An investigation of the reasons for the heavy drafts made by the officials of the banks has revealed the fact that the state of affairs in Wall Street, called by many "the rich man's panic," has turned out, in fact, to be the poor man's opportunity, an opportunity which he has not been slow to improve.

Thousands of poor people in this city who have deposits ranging from \$100 up to \$1,000 in the savings banks are to-day for the first time in their lives owners of stocks, which, on account of the low market, they have been able to procure at very much less than their actual value. Having no pressing need of the money which they have saved and deposited in savings banks so long as they have steady employment, so long as they are able to put their money in stocks which are now selling low and keep the stocks until they see fit to sell them.

The president of one big savings bank on the Bowery, the depositors in which come almost entirely from the section east of the Bowery and south of Fourteenth street, had this to say yesterday:

"We noticed about three weeks or a little longer ago that certain of our depositors who are very steady as a rule and take very few chances with their money were drawing out large sums. When I say large sums, I mean sums ranging from \$50 up to the limit of deposit that we allow, \$1,000. It is our custom always when a movement to withdraw money is made to inquire the reason. In this case we were especially anxious to know, because those making drafts were depositors who were not, so far as we knew, in a bad way, or in pressing need of money."

"It was somewhat surprising for us to learn that in almost every case the money was being taken for investment in Wall Street. Of course, whenever the stock market falls very low there is a rush to invest on the part of poor people, but it has not been so far as I know, extended to the people of the class who are now investing. People are coming right out of the tenement houses, rushing down to Wall Street with the few hundred dollars they have drawn from us and buying stock. They are not buying it on margin, but buying it outright, taking it home with them, and keeping it against the day when on each share they hold they can realize a profit of anywhere from \$5 up."

"As a matter of fact, the East Side seems to be getting very shrewd, and while certain people in the city are howling about what they choose to characterize the manipulation of the stock market by the rich men, the poor men and women of the city who have had the wisdom and shrewdness to save up a little money are getting in and before long are bound to make good profits on these Wall Street investments."

"It is amazing the amount of knowledge of stock values that some of these people on the East Side have, whom you wouldn't suspect of knowing anything about such subjects. I have been curious enough to talk to some of them and have come to the conclusion that all the shrewdness in New York is not domiciled west of the Bowery. For instance, a small East Side shopkeeper who has had an account with us for some years withdrew his entire \$1,000 the other day, and when I asked him in a friendly way what he was going to do with it he said he was buying stock. I asked him what kind of stock he was going to buy. He named one of the many stocks that are well down just now, and bound to rise soon. He told me he had withdrawn over \$1,000 from other savings banks where he had deposits, and invested it, naming still another stock, which I regard as solid as a rock. Now that man is going to pick up a lot of money inside of three months. Of that I am certain. We will have his \$1,000 back again on deposit as soon as he sells and will probably keep it until he sees another good chance."

"The movement on the part of poor people to buy stock has hit the banks that allow \$3,000 deposits harder than it has those which have a maximum of \$1,000; but in the end all of the savings banks will profit, for I don't think any of those who have been buying stocks are going to lose anything. All they've got to do is to hold on."

At the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Bowery Savings Bank and the Dry Dock Savings Institution the officials all had the same story to tell of poor depositors drawing out money to invest in stocks. In fact, there is hardly a savings institution in the city which doesn't report the same condition of affairs.

HUSBANDS WHIP THEM HOME.

Naked Doukhobor Women Fanatics Start Another March to Search for Jesus.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 10.—Ever since the Doukhobor outbreak, a year ago, when over 2,000 fanatics started off on a pilgrimage in search of Jesus, only to be called to a halt by the mounted police, run into a corral and bundled off to their homes in closely guarded trains, the religious excitement has been smoldering in the faraway villages of the colony of this strange Russian sect.

Several times it has blazed forth in small crusades, but the presence of the police on guard and the growing influence of the more enlightened of the Doukhobors have prevented a repetition of a crusade of equal magnitude.

About a week ago a woman agitator named Sophia Storbloff managed to secure a following in one of the settlements and she led the women to bring their husbands back to the colony.

Some men were away at work in the fields some were from their homes, and in their absence she brought up the women to such a pitch that they decided to leave their husbands and prepared to follow her on a journey to Christ.

Word was sent to the men at work and they followed the women to bring them back. Words were of no avail and resort was had to force. The men used the whips they had for their horses and oxen, and the naked ranks were soon broken and in homeward flight.

CARDINALS PAY WITHHELD.

Vatican Authorities Want to Know How Concilave News Leaked Out.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that the pay, \$50 each, of the members of the Concilave has been withheld pending an inquiry by Vatican officials as to how news of the voting for a Pope leaked out and who the culprits are.

The correspondent adds that Cardinal Martini is likely to succeed Cardinal Rampolla as Papal Secretary of State.

TO WED AGAIN AT 90.

Ex-Gov. Lubbock of Texas, Jefferson Davis's Friend, to Take a New Wife.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 10.—It was announced to-day that ex-Gov. F. R. Lubbock would be married next Wednesday. His bride-to-be is Miss Luc Scott of Abilene, Tex. Gov. Lubbock left Austin this morning for Abilene.

This will be the third time Gov. Lubbock has married. His second wife died one year ago this month. He is in his ninety-second year and his bride is said to be young. He is quite wealthy. He was the Confederate war Governor of Texas and was captured with Jefferson Davis and John H. Reagan at the close of the war.

SENATOR HEYBURN'S MARRIAGE.

License Withheld Temporarily—Data of the Bride's Divorce Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—United States Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who came East to marry Mrs. Yeatman, the divorced wife of Dr. P. C. Knickerbocker, Pa., called at the city hall to-day and applied for a marriage license. He was accompanied by an attorney. The Senator was bubbling over with good spirits. He answered all questions put to him until he was asked for particulars regarding Mrs. Yeatman's divorce. These he could not give, and as a result the license was withheld temporarily.

Immediately after leaving the city hall Senator Heyburn sent his private secretary to Kennett Square to secure the papers obtained by Mrs. Yeatman when she got her divorce, and upon presentation of these the marriage license will be issued. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, at Kennett Square.